

ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY,
ART, AND CULTURE



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No:34



In this issue

Pilot workshop on the reconstruction of Mostar Old Town

Istanbul, 25 July-25 August 1994

Training Course on the Cataloguing and Classification of Islamic Manuscripts organised by Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation jointly with IRCICA and Süleymaniye Library

Istanbul, 29 August - 3 October 1994

First International Artisans-at-Work Festival

Islamabad, 7-15 October 1994

Cultural events

Book survey

Cultural data on OIC Member Countries

Senegal - Summary statistics, list of institutions

Institutions

*King Abdulaziz Research Centre, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and
destroyed heritage: the Oriental Institute, Sarajevo, Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina*

International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH)

New publications

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A SHORT HISTORY OF TURKISH-ISLAMIC STATES (Excluding the Ottoman State), written by İbrahim Kafesoğlu, Hakkı Dursun Yıldız, Erdoğan Merçil, and Mehmet Saray, Preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, 1994, xiv+394+9+32 p.,
Price: US\$ 50.- postage included

This collective work by eminent historians gives an overview of the history of Muslim Turks, starting with a brief history of pre-Islamic periods, and excluding the Ottoman State. It is the first product of IRCICA's large-scale research project on the history of Muslim nations.

The lack of references covering the history of Turks and published in international languages has been pointed out by many researchers around the world. Despite the availability of some comprehensive works about the classical period in Muslim Arab history, there is a difficulty of finding references of satisfactory coverage as regards to the post-Abbasid period and non-Arab Muslim nations. This shows that the lack of descriptive and analytical literature on the history of Muslim Turks also applies to the case of other Muslim nations. It is hoped that this book, and future volumes to result from studies on the history of Muslim nations, will contribute to fill this gap.

A SHORT HISTORY OF
TURKISH - ISLAMIC STATES
(Excluding the Ottoman State)



The first chapter on pre-Islamic Turkish history and civilisation is followed by chapters on the Turks' adoption of Islam, the early Muslim-Turkish dynasties, the Karahanids, the Gaznawids, the Great Seljukid State, the Seljuks of Syria, Anatolia, Iraq and Kirman, the Harizmshahs, the Atabegs of Azerbaijan, the Anatolian principalities, Turkish States in India, the Baburid dynasty, and Turkish-Islamic States of Central Asia. Each chapter describes the political and social history of these States, as well as their characteristics such as State organisation, judicial and military administration, public works, culture, religious policy, and science. Texts which were originally written in Turkish have been translated into English by Prof. Dr. Ahmet Edip Uysal from the Faculty of Education, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, and edited by Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Merçil and Dr. Hidayet Nuhoğlu. The book has been prepared by the Centre in English and printed with the cooperation of the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History, Ankara.

EDITORIAL

This issue of the Newsletter features some on-going and forthcoming activities of IRCICA which carry special importance because of their subject matter and scope. One of these activities is the First Pilot Workshop on the Reconstruction of Mostar Old Town, a one-month program which started on 25 July with the participation of architects and urban planners from around the world. The workshop is organised by IRCICA with the cooperation of a number of academic institutions, within the framework of the Centre's research project on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Its long-term implementation plan involves teaching programs and architectural workshops to continue for several academic years. Another important activity is the Second Training Course on the Cataloguing of Manuscripts, to be organised by Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation (London) with the cooperation of IRCICA and Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul, from 29 August to 3 October. A few days after this course, the First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival and International Seminar on Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts, to be organised jointly by Lok Virsa Institute of Pakistan and IRCICA, will be opened in Islamabad. Our readers are already informed of this event through announcements in previous issues of the Newsletter. International and national institutions working in the field of crafts and a great number of specialists and craftsmen from various countries will participate in the festival, the seminar, and other activities to be held during the period of 7-15 October. Each of the above-mentioned activities will have a productive follow-up process. They are

expected to encourage international co-operation in their respective fields.

This issue also reflects recent progress in the framework of IRCICA's research project titled *The History of Muslim Nations*. Several sub-projects are carried out under this title, to publish reference books, organize conferences and symposia, promote and disseminate research on the history of Islamic culture and civilisation in various parts of the world. Geographically, the sub-projects cover Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Africa, the Turkish world, and other regions within and outside of the Muslim world. The first book resulting from research on the history of Turks has been published recently under the title *A Short History of Turkish-Islamic States (Excluding the Ottoman State)*. In this issue we publish brief information about this book which meets the interest of many institutions, libraries, researchers, and students. Soon after this book, our Centre published the first volume on the History of the Ottoman State and Civilisation. It is a collection of studies on the Ottoman political history, administrative and military system, legal system, economy and finance, and society. The second volume will cover aspects of Ottoman history such as identity, religious life, language and literature, education and scientific life, arts, music, and intellectual life. We shall publish more information on these publications in future issues.

We are pleased to include in this issue a seminar report and a book review sent to us from Nigeria, and hope to continue to receive similar contributions from our readers.

Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

MOSTAR 2004

Pilot workshop on the reconstruction of Mostar Old Town
Istanbul, 25 July-25 August 1994

A pilot workshop on the reconstruction of the Old Town in Mostar, Bosnia and Hercegovina, started at IRCICA on 25 July 1994. The one-month workshop constitutes the first phase of a long-term project aiming to deploy and coordinate an international academic effort for the reconstruction and urban preservation of Bosnia and Hercegovina. The workshop will draw up an urban restoration plan and a methodology of reconstruction towards the ultimate goal of meeting around fully restored Stari Most (the Old Bridge) in Mostar in the year 2004.

The workshop is organised in the framework of IRCICA's studies on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Under the direction of the Bosnian architect Dr. Amir Pasic, staff member of IRCICA, it has brought together thirty scholars and specialists, and thirty-two students supported by a number of architectural schools from Europe, North America, Asia and Africa. A group of students, faculty, and resource persons from Bosnia itself is a major component of the workshop.

The opening ceremony was attended by Assistant Secretary General of OIC H.E. Dr. Hedi Hnetich, the Consul-Generals of Bosnia and Hercegovina and some OIC Member States in Istanbul, the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University, members of various universities, representatives of the press, and participants in the workshop. The audience heard the message of H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of OIC, inviting all those who respect humanity and culture to meet around Mostar Bridge in 2004. The Secretary General emphasized that the long-term project that starts with this workshop will contribute to rebuilding the heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina and serve as a model for the reconstruction of destroyed cultural heritage in other parts of the world.

IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu in his message gave information on the project as well as other activities undertaken by IRCICA to study, document, and make known the history and culture of

Bosnia and Hercegovina. He pointed out that the workshop would not only contribute scientifically and technically to studies in this field but also serve a cause which concerns not only Bosnia but the entire world community. Emphasizing that assets of architectural and cultural heritage are products of human intellect, creativity and skills and that they must be preserved whatever the identity of their builders, he pointed out that in this respect, the architectural heritage of Bosnia has a distinguishing feature, which is its multiculturality. This multicultural state was established in the Ottoman period and preserved with care, through a state policy that aimed to protect the peaceful coexistence of people of different cultural, ethnic and religious origins. With this policy of tolerance and understanding, the multicultural mosaic of Bosnia was preserved for centuries, as reflected in its architecture. The Director General expressed his pleasure that participants in this project come from multicultural backgrounds and have convened with the same spirit of understanding and respect towards different cultures. He also expressed satisfaction that the idea of MOSTAR 2004 meets interest around the world, as is shown by the support and encouragement extended to the workshop by a number of academic and cultural institutions, researchers, architects, historians, the press media, and numerous others who lend an ear to the Bosnian cause.

Mr. Talat Suleymani, Consul General of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina addressed the opening ceremony expressing his appreciation that the first workshop in the framework of a long-term project to contribute to rebuilding the architectural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina had started. He thanked all organisations, institutions and individuals who make efforts to help re-establish peace in Bosnia and Hercegovina and restore its destroyed heritage. The Consul General expressed the readiness of the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina to provide the necessary assistance for the progress and realization of the project. The ceremony was also addressed by Prof. Dr. Işık

Aydemir, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University, and then by Dr. Amir Pasic, who informed the audience about the technical aspects of the project. Architect Jonathan Calame from Columbia University, U.S.A. spoke on behalf of the participants. The audience also heard the message of Ms. Barbro Ek, Director of the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard and MIT, on technical aspects of the workshop. The ceremony ended with the presentation of two short films on the architecture of Bosnia and Hercegovina.



Mr. Talat Suleymani, Consul General of Bosnia and Hercegovina in Istanbul addressed the opening of the workshop



Architect J. Calame spoke on behalf of the participants

The workshop takes place at IRCICA and the Faculty of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University. Some of the lectures are given in other universities of Istanbul. The students work on documents, read about and discuss issues regarding the historical and architectural importance of the site. Part of their work is related to the cataloguing and preparation of documents required to rebuild historically important structures and the bridge in the Old Town of Mostar which have been destroyed over the last two and a half years. The participants are divided into a number of different teams with different focus, such as computer aided design, historical research, methodology, individuals building design, etc. The workshop will end with a final review by a jury composed of distinguished architects, planners, and representatives of Mostar, IRCICA, UNESCO, the World Monuments Fund, the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, the Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Government of Turkey, universities and other institutions.

The workshop is also sponsored by: UNESCO, Paris; The Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA; The Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva; The Aga Khan Award for Architecture, Geneva; Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul Turkey, Society of Architectural Historians, Philadelphia; World Monuments Fund, New York. The following institutions extended their support by sending participants: Columbia University, New York; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA; Temple University, Philadelphia; Dawood College, Karachi; University of Jordan, Amman; Istanbul Technical University; Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul; Istanbul University; Middle East Technical University, Ankara; City College of New York; Trondheim University, Norway; Royal Polytechnic Institute Stockholm; McGill University, Montreal; University of Kaiserslautern, Germany; US/ICOMOS, Washington, DC; ICOMOS Turkey, ASM Thalvil, Switzerland.

Purview of the project:

Within the international architectural and academic community, there is now interest in helping the reconstruction of Bosnia whose rich multicultural architectural heritage has been a persistent target of the current war. This interest is based on an underlying premise that the speedy reconstruction of Bosnia's architectural heritage is a basic prerequisite to the national healing process. The identification of *self* with *place*, as exemplified by architectural symbols which existed in times of peace --- the village square, the local mosque, church, synagogue, or, for example, the famous Old Bridge over Neretva river at Mostar built in 1556 by Mimar Hayreddin, a disciple and collaborator of Mimar Sinan --- is an integral part of the human psyche. When such objects of self identity are destroyed, much of human spirit goes with it. Architectural heritage is deeply intertwined with a person's sense of identity, existence, and belonging to a particular place and time. One is often not aware of this interconnection until that heritage is destroyed. In such a climate the speedy reconstruction of the familiar symbols of architecture become essential to the national healing process, signaling the return to a more civilized environment where self and place can once again be reunited.

Goals and objectives:

The goals of this international, multidisciplinary program on the urban preservation of Bosnia and Hercegovina are as follows:

1. Preservation of the thousand-year old architectural heritage of multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina.
2. Development of an integrated process of urban preservation for Bosnia and Hercegovina through the formation of a practical system of education over the next decade.
3. Establishment of an international network of prominent schools and cultural organizations for urban preservation to assist and support the reconstruction.

The end product of the workshop will be the preparation of an urban restoration plan and methodology of approach for the first stage in the restoration of the Mostar Old Town. This restoration plan and methodology will be used in the actual restoration of Mostar Old Town to be carried out later.



Clock tower, Mostar

Implementation:

The project is conceived in three educational phases. It is planned that during 1994-1996, technical studies and drawings will be completed for the Old Bridge plus several adjacent complexes at Mostar Old Town, as a first step in the reconstruction process. The second phase will aim to establish an international support group for the 1994-1995 academic year, where a number of universities around the world will offer studio design courses to their students through their regular curriculum, on topics related to the reconstruction on the Bosnian built environment. Broadening the support network of international cooperation will be the aim of the third phase: as a result of the work completed through the summer 1994 workshop and the studio courses offered at a number of universities during the 1994-1995 academic year, a documentation package will be put together on Mostar including maps, surveys, visual documentation, bibliography and suggested studio problems. This documentation will be distributed to schools of architecture around the world who may wish to offer similar studio courses through their curriculum, particularly those with conservation component. In future years, similar documentation on other Bosnian cities might be prepared and distributed to maintain high interest around the world in the Bosnian reconstruction.

TRAINING COURSE

ON THE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS TO BE ORGANISED BY AL-FURQAN ISLAMIC HERITAGE FOUNDATION WITH THE COOPERATION OF IRCICA AND SÜLEYMANIYE LIBRARY

Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation (London) will organise its Second Training Course on the Cataloguing and Classification of Islamic Manuscripts jointly with IRCICA and Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul, on 29 August - 3 October 1994.

Al-Furqan Foundation had organised the first training course Cairo, January-February 1994, with the cooperation of Cairo University. Cataloguers from Arab and African countries had attended the course. The second training course will take place at Süleymaniye Library in Istanbul.

Objective:

The objective of this training course is to upgrade the knowledge and skills of those who already are, or will be working on the cataloguing and classification of Islamic manuscripts, in order to better make known this important part of the cultural heritage and render it more easily accessible for researchers.

Teachers:

The teaching staff will consist of scholars and specialists of various aspects of historical manuscripts, their study, preservation, and classification.

Participants:

Twenty cataloguers, to be selected from among nominees from the States of Central Asia, Caucasia, and the Balkans, will participate in the course. Nominations have already been made from the following countries: Albania, Azarbaijan, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan.

Topics:

The curriculum will include the following topics: the history of Islamic manuscripts (Arabic, Turkish and Persian); reference works on the cataloguing and classification of manuscripts; methods and principles in the study of manuscripts; materials used in manuscripts (various types of paper, ink, etc.); the arts which are related to manuscripts and their historical development (calligraphy, miniature painting, bookbinding, etc.).

**FIRST INTERNATIONAL ARTISANS-AT-WORK FESTIVAL AND
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CREATIVITY IN TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC CRAFTS
7-15 OCTOBER 1994, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

The first-ever International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival to take place in Pakistan will display the living crafts of the Islamic world. An International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts" will be held in the framework of the festival. The UNESCO Experts Meeting on the Decade for Crafts Development and a meeting of the World Crafts Council will also take place during the same period.

Calendar

7 October

Inaugural Ceremony, *Rasm-e-Dastar Bandi*, opening of the Festival
Grand Folkloric Parade followed by Citizen's Walk to "Save the Cultural Heritage"

8-9 October

18th Asian Assembly of World Crafts Council, Asia Pacific Zone

10-12 October

International Seminar on "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Crafts"

13-14 October

UNESCO Experts Meeting to review the Decade for Craft Development

15 October

Lok Virsa-IRCICA Crafts Award Ceremony

CREATIVITY IN TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC CRAFTS: The International Seminar

The Seminar is jointly organized by IRCICA and Lok Virsa Institute, Islamabad, in collaboration with the International Islamic Relief Organization, Jeddah, and UNESCO. It will explore major issues that determine the future perspectives of creativity in traditional crafts of OIC countries during the coming decades.

Major speakers and topics

Keynote address:

Prof. Jean-Louis Michon, "Creativity in Traditional Islamic Arts: Historical perspectives"

Papers:

Mr. Kamil Khan Mumtaz, Dr. Omar Khalidi, "Crafts and Islamic Architecture: Illustration of the Creativity of Craftspeople"; Prof. Annemarie Schimmel, "Creativity in the Art of Calligraphy"; Dr. Fay A. Frick, "Creative Vision in the Art of Miniature"; Mr. Uxi Mufti, Prof. Safwat Kamal Mohamad, "Arabesque Design and Creative Expressions"; Ms. Jasleen Dhamija, "Sufi Vision and its Contribution to Islamic Crafts"; Prof. Onder Küçükerman, "Richness and Diversity in Weaving Crafts: Carpets and Kilims"; Prof. Dominique Bouchart, "Employment of New Techniques for the Promotion of Traditional Crafts"; Mr. Omar Amine Ben Abdallah, "Modern Modes of Education and Training in Crafts: the Role of Government and Private Agencies"; Ms. Clare Smith, "Changing Perspectives of Crafts in New Economic Realities: Economic and Financial Factors"; Raja Fuziah bte Raja Tun Uda, "Innovation in Crafts"; Prof. Valeria Piacentini, "Nature and Decorative Motifs in Islamic Arts". There will be supplementary papers on various other topics.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC ARTISANS-AT-WORK FESTIVAL

IRCICA in collaboration with Lok Virsa, Ministry of Culture of Pakistan, UNESCO, and the International Islamic Relief Organisation is organising the festival in Islamabad from October 7-15, 1994. The festival will project Islamic culture through its arts and crafts by highlighting their beauty and value. In addition, it will suggest ways and means to create favourable conditions for craftspeople. Craft specialists and master artisans will participate in the festival with their tools, workshops and exhibits, to be displayed at the festival.

The traditional ceremony of Dastarbandi will honour four master artisans, one from each of the regions, by placing a turban or a cloth "chaddar" on their head to acknowledge excellence in a field of artistic endeavour. Nusrat Fateh Ali, the well-known artist-musician will lead the citizens' walk. Renowned scholars, craft experts, and national craft organisations will join the walk. *The Silk Route Pavilion* depicting foodways, arts, crafts, culture, and folk dances of the Central Asian Republics, China, India, and Northern Pakistan will be set up as a major attraction of the festival. In an *Exhibition of Moghul Architectural Crafts*, artisans will hold workshops in such rare techniques as brick calligraphy, marble intarsia, traditional fresco, pietra dura, stucco tracery, and tile mosaic. Other major events of the festival include daily folkloric performances and live concerts, museum exhibitions, photographic exhibitions of Islamic heritage, and display stalls of audio-visual documentation and books on folklore, arts, and crafts. The festival will be followed by major broadcasting agencies of the world.

Craft specialists and craftsmen will participate in the festival, from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Australia, Algeria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Iran, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mali, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Tataristan, Tunisia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tanzania, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A and Uruguay.

The following authorities and institutions will also participate: Afghan Handicraft Promotion Centre; National Crafts Council of Bangladesh; National Research Centre and High Institute of Folklore at the Academy of Arts, Egypt; National Commission for UNESCO, New Guinea; Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Calligraphists Society, and Iran Handicrafts Organization, Iran; National Craft Councils, Yayasan Festival Foundation (Festival Istiqlal Foundation), Indonesia; Association of Women Crafts Cooperation and Yarmouk University, Jordan; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Kuwait; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arab Establishment of Fine Arts, and Arab Resource Centre for Popular Arts, Lebanon; Ministry of Culture and Communication, Mali; National Art Gallery, KRFISLAM International, Ministry of Education, Lembaga Museum, and Department of Sabah Museum, Malaysia; Government of Niger and Niger State National Council for Arts and Culture, Niger; Green Processing Company NIG Ltd., Nigeria; officials, scholars, specialists, institutions and organizations, Pakistan; Department of Culture, Department of Economic Affairs and Planning, and the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR), Palestine; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Islamic Relief Organization, Arab Urban Development Institute, Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities, Amar Centre for Architectural Heritage, Urban Development Establishment, and Mashareq Institution, Saudi Arabia; Sierra Leone Intellectual Property Organization - Department of Information, Broadcasting and Culture, Sierra Leone; Ministry of Culture, Syria; Tatar National Culture Centre, Tataristan; National Office of Artisans, Tunisia; Tajik Academy of Science; Ministry of Culture, Mimar Sinan University, and Sümerhali, Turkey; Juma al-Majid Centre for Culture and Heritage, United Arab Emirates.

Revival of the ancient Library of Alexandria

A grand scheme is under way for the revival of the ancient Library of Alexandria. The Egyptian Government, in cooperation with UNESCO, has decided to build a new library in Alexandria, as a focal point for culture, education and science in the Mediterranean world. The ancient library of Alexandria, *Biblioteca Alexandrina*, was established by Ptolemy II at the beginning of the third century B.C.. It was a storehouse of learning in the lineage of the Lyceum of Aristotle, and a monumental scientific achievement of the Antiquity. It was destroyed more than 2,000 years ago, by a fire which ravaged the port of Alexandria.

UNESCO, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and in cooperation with the International Union of Architects (IUA) organised an international competition in which 1,300 architects participated. An architectural company from Norway undertook the project to construct a building that will also house an international school of information sciences. It is planned that the library will be opened in 1997 and that it will house collections of 2,680,000 volumes of printed works, 300,000 titles of periodicals, 50,000 items of maps and plans, and 1,000,000 items of manuscripts and rare books.

WICF '94, The World Islamic Civilisation Festival, Malaysia, from 17 June to 31st October

The World Islamic Civilisation Festival organised at Pusat Islam (Islamic Centre) in Kuala Lumpur was officially launched by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed on 17 June. The festival, a large-scale event to continue over a period of four and a half months, is the first of its kind to be held in Malaysia. It aims to present an overall view of the many valuable contributions that Islam and Muslims have made to world civilisation. The festival programme includes numerous exhibitions of rare artifacts, demonstrations, cultural performances, seminars and lectures, multi-image video presentations and a light and sound show. More than 1700 artifacts representing the intellectual and artistic products of twenty-three countries will be on

display, including copies of the Quran, manuscripts, engravings and calligraphic works, ceramics, textiles, costumes, gems and stones, rare coins, weapons, among others. The artifacts are loaned by participating museums from Bahrain, Brunei, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, and by other countries.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed gave an impressive speech at the opening of the festival. "All knowledge should be regarded as faith-enhancing and vital to the Muslims and their faith" said the Prime Minister, and "our studies would make us appreciate and believe in Allah even more strongly. Surely the deeper and the more extensive the knowledge, the greater would be the faith for what we discover through our studies to be even greater miracles than we thought after a casual glance; miracles which only Allah can create." Speaking of the contributions of Islam to world civilisation, the Prime Minister explained that the major objective of this festival was "to show to Muslims today that if they are prepared to acquire the relevant knowledge and use it for the benefit of the Ummah it is not impossible to revive the glory and the achievements of the Islamic civilisation." He said "during the glorious centuries of Islamic civilisation, it was the Muslims who led, who discovered the bounties of Allah through their learning, and made them available to the non-Muslims then. And the Muslims led because they were very advanced in all fields of learning, in the sciences, in medicine, in mathematics, biology, astronomy and in a whole lot of other disciplines." The Prime Minister stated that in order to revive and rebuild the glorious Islamic civilisation, it is necessary to regard all knowledge as faith-enhancing and therefore not only permissible but vital to the Muslims and their faith. The World Islamic Civilisation Festival is expected to attract more than four million local and foreign visitors. At the request of the Malaysian Government, IRCICA participated in the festival with an exhibition comprising historical photographs of cities and monuments of the Muslim world and reproductions of award-winning works at the calligraphy competitions. IRCICA Director General attended the opening ceremony of WICF '94.

**Colloquium on
"Power and society in Ottoman Algeria"
to be held at the University of Constantine**

The Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Constantine will organise an international colloquium on "Power and society in Ottoman Algeria". The colloquium will take place at the Institute's headquarters at Kohil al-Akhdar complex, on 27-29 November 1994. The aim of the colloquium is to look into various aspects of society during the Ottoman presence in Algeria, i.e. between the 16th and 19th centuries, and relations between state and society. Main topics to be discussed are as follows:

1. The place of Algeria in Ottoman political strategy
 - a. The balance of powers in the Mediterranean Sea on the eve of the Ottoman expansion
 - b. Reaction of Algerian society to changes resulting from the Ottoman expansion
2. The establishment of "State" in the Maghrebian realm
 - a. Historical aspects of the Algerian state
 - b. The border problem and Algeria's relations with its neighbours
3. Institutions and society
 - a. Ottoman power and Soufi philosophy in Algeria
 - b. Documents and archives of religious institutions as sources on society and culture
 - c. Economic and social features of Algeria
 - d. Ottoman heritage in Algerian cultural and popular heritage.

**Colloquium on the restoration
of Islamic monuments
in Andalusia and Morocco
held in Tetouan**

The Ministry of Culture of Morocco has organised a colloquium on the "Restoration of Historical Islamic Monuments in Andalusia and Morocco" which brought together Spanish and Moroccan specialists of restoration and preservation of historical monuments for an exchange of knowledge and experiences in this field. The choice of Tetouan as venue of the colloquium was due to the historical and cultural riches of this city as well as its close relationship with the Andalusian civilisation. Main topics of the colloquium were:

- The architecture of the Moors
- Andalusian-Moroccan architecture
- Methods of the study and analysis of architectural monuments and deterioration of structures
- Introduction of historical monuments in modern daily life
- The Western Muslim civilisation and medieval society.

**International Seminar on the
Development of Science and
Technology held in Sokoto, Nigeria**

*Report by Sulaiman Musa,
Lecturer, Centre for Islamic Studies,
Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto*

An International Seminar on Islam and the Development of Science and Technology was held at the City Campus of Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, on 9-12 January 1994. The seminar was organised by the Islamic Research Centre, Sokoto, a non-governmental organisation whose basic aim is to carry out research on Islam and Muslim scientists. The seminar, first in a series, aimed to promote the study of the contributions of Muslim scientists to the development of science and technology. It was also meant to provide a forum for scholars and students to re-examine the contribution of Islam to science and technology in the context of contemporary needs pertaining to social and moral guidance. Topics of the seminar were:

- a) Islam and the value of scientific and technological knowledge
- b) Natural and physical sciences
- c) Agricultural sciences
- d) Engineering and technology
- e) Medical sciences
- f) Scientific and technological education.

Scholars and specialists from Nigeria and other countries attended the seminar. Forty research papers were presented. The seminar made a number of recommendations on ways and means to re-activate the pursuit of science and technology in the Muslim world at national and international levels. The Islamic Research Centre will publish the seminar proceedings.

**IRCICA Director General
Prof. Dr., Dr. h.c. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu
received the Scroll of Honour
of Türkp petrol Foundation**

Prof. Dr., Dr. h.c. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu received the "Scroll of Honour", presented for the first time by the Türkp petrol Vakfı (Foundation), at a ceremony organised at the historical Yıldız Palace Theater on 25 June 1994. Türkp petrol Foundation is one of the leading institutions of Turkey active in the fields of culture and education.



*Mr. Aydın Bolak, Board member of the Foundation
opened the ceremony*

In the opening address Mr. Aydın Bolak, Board member of Türkp petrol Foundation, former parliamentarian, and eminent personality of the Turkish business and cultural circles, said that the Foundation had decided to present scrolls of honour to esteemed personages who made remarkable contributions in the fields of culture, history, and art. He said that the Board had unanimously decided to present the first scroll of honour to Prof. Dr., Dr. h.c. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, for his remarkable efforts directed to the scholarly study, preservation, development, and promotion of the Islamic culture and arts. The ceremony continued with a talk on "From Müderris Mehmed İhsan to Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu" by Prof. Dr. Süleyman Yalçın, another Board member. Then, Prof. Dr. Salih Tuğ, Dean of the Faculty of Theology of Marmara University, İstanbul, presented the scroll of honour to Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu. Expressing his gratitude to the Foundation for this honour, IRCICA Director General said that this was an invaluable source of encouragement for him and his colleagues to continue their efforts in the field of research and studies on Islamic culture, history, and arts with even greater enthusiasm.



*The Scroll of Honour was presented to IRCICA Director General by Prof. Dr. Salih Tuğ,
Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Marmara University*

King Faisal International Prize announced

The 16th King Faisal International Prize has been distributed at a ceremony chaired by H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Second Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Defence and Inspector General, in the name of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques H.M. King Fahd bin Abdulaziz. Speaking to the audience of Ministers, high officials, scholars, and press representatives, H.R.H. Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, Amir of A'acir and Chairman of the Jury of the Prize, said that they aimed to acknowledge and encourage the outstanding efforts made by scholars and scientists in the service of humanity. Dr. Abdullah Al-Uthaimin, Secretary General of the Prize presented a detailed report on the modalities and selection procedures of the Prize. This year's prize winners are: His Eminence Sheikh Mohammed bin Saleh Al-Uthaimin for Service to Islam; His Eminence Sheikh Seyyid Sabiq and Dr. Yusuf Al-Qaradhawi for Islamic Studies, with their work on Islamic jurisprudence; Dr. Aisha Abdurrahman and Dr. Widad Al-Qadi for Arabic Literature, with their studies on ancient Arab literature; Dr. William French Andersen, professor of chemical biology and pediatrics (University of California) and Dr. Robert Williamson, Head of the Department of Chemical Biology and Molecular Genetics at Saint Mary Faculty of Medicine (London) for Medicine, with their studies on genetic engineering; and, Dr. Denis Bartl Sullivan from the Chair of Albert Einstein (University of New York), for Science.

Al al-Bayt University, Mafrq, Jordan, starts instruction this year

Al al-Bayt Foundation (Amman) has declared that Al al-Bayt University will commence instruction at the academic year 1994-95. The university is located on the outskirts of the city of Mafrq, 65 kms. to the northeast of Amman. It has

integrated academic facilities, student housing, and social services on its campus. Both male and female students from all nationalities and religions will be admitted for undergraduate and graduate studies at the university and provided room and board at a relatively low price. The university aims to graduate students of high calibre who are able to implement the goals of the university and carry out its mission.

The President of Al al-Bayt University is Prof. Dr. Mohammed Adnan Al-Bakheet. Its objectives are:

- to form the Muslim personality which is attuned to his/her environment and to the civilisation of the modern world by combining and harmonizing modern scientific knowledge and methodology in teaching and research, on the one hand, and the requirements of belief and the clarity of vision, on the other;
- to acquaint the muslim not only with his own culture, but with numerous cultures of the world, in order that he/she may place his/her own culture in the context of different cultures and identify the role he/she may play to enrich modern civilisation with elements derived from his/her own culture;
- to activate Muslim participation in all fields of modern life without any debilitating sense of alienation or isolation, and to strengthen the Muslim's ability to communicate with other people in an atmosphere of tolerance and friendliness;
- to deepen the values of freedom of thought and expression, and of tolerance and co-existence based on dialogue and mutual understanding;
- to encourage the spirit of open-mindedness and tolerance, and to present the true image of Islam as a way of life that does not seek to impose itself on others;
- to purify Islam of all secret intentions entertained by individuals or groups and of attempts at achieving sectarian, factional, or individual advantages;
- to teach Islam through persuasion and understanding, not preaching and proselytizing;
- to teach the various sciences that can promote the mission of the university, with a view to preparing the Muslim scientifically and religiously at the same time;

- to give special attention to scientific research including, in particular, Arab-Islamic affairs.

The university comprises three faculties offering the following specialisations:

1. Faculty of Islamic Jurisprudence and Law
 - Principles of jurisprudence
 - Da'wah (call for Islam)
 - Sciences of the Holy Quran
 - Sciences of the Hadith
 - Aqeedah (creed)
 - Law
2. Faculty of Arts and Sciences
 - Arabic language and literature
 - Islamic history
 - Education and psychology
 - Physics
 - Chemistry
 - Biological sciences
 - Mathematics
 - Computer science
3. Faculty of Economics and Public Administration
 - Economics
 - Accounting
 - Business administration
 - Banking and finance
 - Public administration (graduate level only).

The university also has three higher institutes: the Bayt al-Hikmah Higher Institute which will be devoted to the study of thoughts prevalent in the Islamic world, the Higher Institute for Arts and Architecture, and the Higher Institute for Astronomy and Space Sciences. There are also two centres at the university: the Computer Centre, and the Language Centre which will teach the languages of the Muslim people (Arabic, Hawsa, Turkish, Indonesian, Malaysian, Persian, Urdu) as well as European languages.

The address Al al-Bayt University is as follows: Liaison Office, P.O.Box 772, Al-Jubaiha, Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Fax: Amman, 84 67 21.

Fourth National Seminar on Seljukid Culture and Civilisation held in Konya, Turkey

Historians, architects, and art historians from various Turkish universities came together at Selçuk University, Konya, on the occasion of the Fourth National Seminar on Seljukid Culture and Civilisation.

Prof.Dr. Halil Cin, President of the university opened the seminar, pointing out that especially Anatolian Seljukids had given great importance to science, art, and architecture, and played a significant role in Turkish and Islamic history.

Papers presented at working sessions dealt with the history of arts and architecture in the period of the Seljukids, as well as history of science, urbanism, and history in general. Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen, Head of Studies on Manuscripts at IRCICA, attended the seminar and presented a paper on "Sources and Studies on Seljukid-Eyyubid Relations".

From among other papers, the study by Prof.Dr. Aptullah Kuran dealt with the big mosques with many domes built in some cities of Anatolia, emphasizing that this architectural style belongs to the Middle East. Prof. Dr. Oktay Aslanapa dwelt upon the main features of Seljukid architecture and the Turkish influence. The paper of Prof. Dr. Tuncer Baykara was on urbanism during the Seljukid period, and that of Prof. Dr. Gönül Cantay, on hospitals and medical deontology.

Selçuk University in Konya is known particularly for its studies on Anatolian Seljukids. Proceedings of this seminar will be published, as it was done for the previous ones.

Symposium on the codicology and paleography of the Middle Eastern manuscripts, held in Paris

A symposium on the codicology and paleography of the Middle Eastern manuscripts was held under the patronage of "Bibliothèque Nationale" and "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes" in Paris, on 15-17 June 1994. Specialists of manuscripts from the east and the west presented a total of thirty-one papers on manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, Armenian, and Koptic found in different countries of the world. It was pointed out that the number of manuscripts was high particularly in Turkey, Iran, Egypt, and India. Notably, the paper on "Great centers of conservation of Arabic manuscripts of the first and second centuries Hijra" by R.G. Khoury reviewed the manuscripts belonging to the first two centuries Hijra which were kept in Egypt. It was understood from G. Troupeau's paper on "The colophons of Christian manuscript in Arabic" and Ramazan Şeşen's (IRCICA) paper on "The colophons and their importance in cultural history" that there is no difference between the form and content of colophons (annotations) written by Muslim, Christian or Jewish scribes who copied Arabic manuscripts. Prof. Şeşen's paper reviewed the history of development of colophons and their various types by giving examples. Furthermore, F. Briquel-Chatonnet and V. Colombo presented research findings about the origin of the Arabic script, while Iranian scholar I. Afshar gave information on the technical aspects of Islamic manuscripts.

Among other speakers, A.R. Bedar dealt with collections of manuscripts found in India; M.I. Waley, gildings of the manuscripts and their functions; B. Martel-Thoumian, manuscripts acquired by and donated to Zahiriyya Library (Damascus) during the period of 1943-1972; S.T. Rasmussen, Oriental studies carried out in Denmark; J.M. Rogers, the art of the book in Iran and Turkey during the 15th and 16th centuries; G. Colas, Indian manuscripts sent to France by Jesuits; U. Dreiholz and A. Gacek, bookbinding; G. Humbert, the word *djuz*; M.G. Guesdon, *reclame* in the Arabic manuscripts written before 1450; P. Orsatti, manuscripts and their texts; F. Richar, colour paper used in manuscript works; A.M. Piemontes, the forms of colophons in Persian manuscripts; E. Birnbaum, a manuscript in Arabic and Greek; and C.P. Haase, an early copy of the maritime map of Piri Reis. Furthermore, B. Coulie spoke on Armenian manuscripts, A. Boud'hors and A. Sidarous on Koptic manuscripts, Michel Garel and M. Dukan-C. Sirat on Hebrew manuscripts.

This was the second symposium on this subject, organised with success under the supervision of Dr. F. Déroche who is well-known for his studies in codicology. The first symposium was held in Istanbul in 1986, and its proceedings were published. Papers of the second symposium will be published next year.

* Mehdi Mohaghegh, *Kitab Al-Shukuk, methodical doubts at the disadvantage of Jalinus, by the physician and philosopher Mohammed bin Zakariyya Al-Razi*, edition with introduction in Persian, Arabic and English, Tehran, 1372 H.Sh./1413 H./1993, 293 p.

This valuable work has been published jointly by the Institute of Islamic Studies of Tehran University and the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilisation (Kuala Lumpur). It has forewords by Prof. Dr. Seyyid Mohammed Naqib Al-Attas, founder Director of the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilisation, and Dr. Mehdi Mohaghegh, in Persian and English respectively.

Two of Dr. Mohaghegh's previously published articles on *Kitab Al-Shukuk* are included in the book: a paper in Arabic which was presented at the Fourth International Symposium on the History of Arabic Science (Aleppo, April 1987) and published in the *Journal for the History of Arabic Science*, Vol. 9, no. 1 and 2 (1991), pp. 5-14, and an English article which was published in *Islamic Studies Presented to Charles J. Adams*, Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1991, pp. 107-116. In this studies, Mohaghegh introduces Abu Bakr bin Zakariyya bin Yahia bin Razi (d. 313 H./925 AD), who is also known as the Jalinus of Arabs, the physician of Muslims and specialist of the ancient sciences, and his work titled *Al Shukuk* (doubts). Dr. Mohaghegh explains the word "shekk" used here as a synonym of the Greek word "aporia" meaning a state of annoyance, confusion, and dead-lock that would indicate a state of difficulty, ambiguity and insolubility in the philosophical/dialectical area, and the use of these words with the prefix "pros" where they acquire connotations of critical analysis and objection. The studies go on to explain that the aim of Al-Razi was to point out and raise objections about some doubtful positions Jalinus was lead into, that were reflected in some contradictory aspects of the medical and philosophical issues he had dealt with in his major works such as the opinions of Hippocrates and Platon, the commentary of Hippocrates on the nature of man, the use of medicines, medical practices, protection from illnesses, the movement of muscular tissues, diet, causes and symptoms of painful illnesses, the anatomy of animals, among others.

This part is followed by a detailed Introduction in Persian, where Dr. Mohaghegh explains the methodology he followed in order to establish the text of Al-Razi's book and copies of the manuscript that he used for this purpose. He points out that three copies of the manuscript are available, the first of which is at Malek Library in Tehran, the second in the library of the National Consultative Council (Majlis Library) of Iran, and the third in the library of Bagdatlı Vehbi in Istanbul. Having compared the first copy with the other two, Mohaghegh decided to take the first copy as basis. He explains that these copies are not old, and that they seem to have been copied during recent centuries from the same source because they contain the same errors. Mohaghegh also gives the list of copies of works of Jalinus kept in the library of the Institute of Islamic Studies of Tehran University, with a table showing the errors found in these manuscripts, together with their corrections.

The following part of 87 pages contains the text of Al-Razi's manuscript. It is completed by a bibliography of the works of Jalinus mentioned in *Al-Shukuk* which was prepared on the basis of the treatise of Hunain bin Ishaq, a list of Al-Razi's works mentioned in *Al-Shukuk* prepared with reference to the treatise of Al-Biruni, as well as indexes of names of persons, communities and places, and a detailed 56-page index of scientific terms. Finally, Mohaghegh has added an explanation of some terms that are mentioned in *Al-Shukuk* and taken by Al-Razi from the treatise of Jalinus addressed to Agluken.

Given the importance of Al-Razi's work in the history of Islamic sciences, Dr. Mohaghegh's comprehensive and informative book is an important contribution to studies in this field.

* Julian Samsó, *Las Ciencias de los Antiguos en al-Andalus* (Sciences of the Antiquity in Andalusia), Editorial Mapfre, Madrid, 1992, 502 pp. (in Spanish)

This book is an attempt to summarise the research done by the Barcelona School of History of Medieval Science, between 1931 and 1992, in the field of the History of Science in al-Andalus, i.e. the part of the Iberian Peninsula

under Muslim domain in the Middle Ages. The chronological limits are 711 (approximate date of the Muslim conquest) and 1492 (conquest of Granada by the Catholic Kings).

The book is divided into six chapters:

1. The survival of Ancient science (711-821)
2. The orientalised of Andalusian science (821-1031)
3. The exact sciences in the "Golden Century" (1031-1086)
4. The applied sciences in the "Golden Century"

5. The sciences in the Almoravid and Almohad periods (1086-1232)
6. Agony of science in the Naşrid Granada (1232-1492).

The sciences dealt with are, mainly, astronomy and astrology, as well as mathematics, agronomy, medicine, and, to a lesser extent, physics, all of them included among the *Ulum al-Awa'il* ("Sciences of the Ancients"). This is also what the title of the book translates. The book includes indexes of names, subjects and numerical parameters.

* Hamsatu Zanna Laminu, **Scholars and Scholarship in the History of Borno**, The Open Press Ltd., Zaria, Nigeria, 1993, 16+149 p. (in English)

reviewed by B. Yunus Muhammad, Zaria, Nigeria

This book is the result of extensive research. The authoress Hajiya Hamsatu Zanna Laminu presents to readers the historical legacy and cultural heritage of Borno, which is important not only in the history of Africa but also in the chronicles of Islam and its development, especially in West Africa. With the arrival of this book, readers and libraries will be receiving the first specialised and extensive reference work on Borno - the land, the people, the civilisation and the cause - and which also presents the basic facts within a comprehensive Borno cultural framework. Although Nigerian and foreign libraries may own scores of studies and research works on Borno and its Sultanate, this book is unique among others, because it provides the student/researcher/reader with almost all that needs to be known on Borno.

The book traces the interactions between religion, society and politics in Borno as far back as to the 7th century. It helps to introduce the non-Bornoan with the Islamic scholarship component that underlies the history of Borno. Therefore, the book covers many fields where Islam's influence has been noticeable. After emphasizing the significance of the early stage of Borno, it surveys the Ulama as intelligentsia, with particular stress on the Mai - the Royal head, Majlis - council of state, Askar - military, institutionalised offices, Imam, Wazir, Shettima,

Qadi and the role of the Ulama in the Borno politics. In a chapter dealing with the intellectual pursuits of the Ulama in Borno and their social functions, a concise discussion on the aims and objectives of scholarship from Islamic viewpoint covers the rise of the Ulama and the development of the educational system. The most interesting aspect of this book is that it covers the role of the Ulama in Borno politics. For all their predominance and power, the Ulama did not seek to take direct political control as this was considered not to be part of Islamic intellectualism, until when Shaikh Muhammad al-Amin al-Kanemi emerged, at the beginning of the 19th century. The book goes on to discuss the early life and contributions of Shaikh Muhammad al-Amin al-Kanemi. A particular stress is put on al-Kanemi's emergence as the leader of the Ulama in opposition to the Saifawa dynasty. The principal political ideas of al-Kanemi are illustrated with some quotations from his writings, to give the reader an idea about the development of his political thinking.

Scholars and Scholarship in the History of Borno is also a classic patriotic performance by the authoress, a daughter of the soil of Borno. There is a glossary of words of Arabic and Kanuri origins at the start of the book without which non-Arabic and Kanuri readers would find it difficult to understand some sentences. A bibliography on each chapter is appended to the book. This book deserves a place on the library shelf of anyone interested in Borno's history in Nigeria in particular, and Africa in general.

The first part of the book gives the life history of the late scholar which reflects the social educational and economic developments of the period of passage from the Ottoman State to the Turkish Republic, with Istanbul and its important personalities in the background. The second part on the life, personality, and works of Ünver, the reader is introduced with his understanding of life, religion, humanity, etc., and with a number of personalities who influenced his thoughts and writings. The final section of the second part is devoted to Ünver's works, which cover vast fields of research such as medicine, history of science, culture and

arts. This section gives a thorough account of Ünver's contributions to the establishment of the Turkish Society for the History of Medicine, his publications at the Institute of History of Medicine, and his donations of book collections to the "A. Süheyl Ünver Archive and Library" at this Institute, which brought him the Islamic Medicine Prize of the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS) in 1985. It also tells the reader about Ünver's endeavours as a specialist and teacher of the Islamic arts, especially miniature and gilding. The excellent biography is completed with a rich bibliography.



The late A. Süheyl Ünver (on the right) was presented the Islamic Medicine Prize of KFAS by Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı, at that time Head of the Turkish Higher Education Council and Vice-President of the Islamic Organisation for Medical Sciences (8 May 1985)

* Orhan Erdener, **Boğaziçi Sahilhaneleri** (Seaside mansions of Istanbul), 4 volumes, Publications of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Cultural Affairs Department, no. 12, 1993-1994, 836 pp., illustrated (in Turkish)

This abundantly illustrated deluxe publication takes the reader to fascinating visits at seaside mansions on the Anatolian and European sides of the Bosphorus. The first two volumes present 193 mansions along the Anatolian coast of the Bosphorus, from Beykoz to Anadoluhisarı in the

first volume and up to Üsküdar in the second. The third and fourth volumes present 173 mansions, from Sarıyer to Yeniköy, and from Yeniköy to Ortaköy along the European coast. The author gives the history of each mansion, their previous state if they were restored, their plans and architectural features. He also introduces their owners and describes life on the shores of the Bosphorus. The colour photographs and architectural descriptions of the mansions are beautiful.

* **Turkish Affairs**, Bulletin of the Centre for Strategic Studies, Research and Documentation, No. 10, Winter 1994, Beirut (in Arabic)

Turkish Affairs, published since September 1992, deals with all subjects concerning Turkey and the Turkic world. It is an important and up-to-date reference reflecting the tendencies of the public opinion because its contents are based on the printed press as well as on current information collected from press agencies, official and civil institutions.

The bulletin contains abstracts from the press, comments, observations, and various articles on international and internal affairs of Turkey and the Turkic world, including economic, political, and social issues. The bulletin is published seasonally starting with number 9. Address for subscriptions is:

Turkish Affairs, Beir Hassan, Rue des Ambassades, Tabit Building, P.O.Box 113/5668, Beirut, Lebanon; Fax: (01) 835495; Phone: 833698, 319744.

CULTURAL DATA ON OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

This section gives brief information reflecting the cultural life in the OIC member countries, retrieved from IRCICA's data banks. Sets of information extracted from data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are published in the form of brief country surveys. Each issue of the Newsletter contains one country survey. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data collected in the framework of the Centre's projects titled *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* and *Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States*. It is hoped that the institutions concerned will assist the Centre to update the information given here. The brief country surveys are ordered according to the member countries' rate of response to the questionnaires which were circulated in the framework of the above projects, i.e. starting with those member countries whose institutions provided relatively ample information to the Centre. A list of the cultural institutions of the Republic of Senegal is published in this issue, together with summary cultural statistics. The institutions are listed in categories according to the classification made in the *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions*.

SENEGAL

Summary information *

School enrolment ratios (gross):	First level	59 % (age group 7-12)
	Second level	16 % (age group 13-19)
	Third level	1.2 % (age group 20-24)
Current educational expenditure		
as % of GNP		3.8
as % of current government exp.		24.1
Public libraries		
number		10
total number of volumes (approx.)		24,000
University of Dakar, library		
number of volumes, (approx.)		450,000
Daily newspapers, circulation (approx.)		50,000
per 1000 inhabitants		7
Weeklies, number		7
Other periodicals, number		21
Radio receivers in use, number		860,000
per 1000 inhabitants		114
TV receivers in use, number		273,000
per 1000 inhabitants		36

* Varying years from 1989 to 1991

Cultural institutions

Learned Societies and Research Institutions

Centre d'Etudes des Sciences
et Techniques de l'Information (CEST)
Dakar - Fann

Centre de Recherches et de
Documentation du Sénégal (CRDS)
Rue Neuville, Pointe Sud
B.P. 382, Saint Louis

Centre de Recherches de l'Ecole Normale
Supérieure de Dakar
Avenue Bourguiba, B.P. 5036 -Dakar

Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes
et de Documentation sur les Institutions
et la Législation Africaines (CREDILA)
Université de Dakar, Dakar - Fann

Centre Régional de Recherche
et de Documentation pour le
Développement Culturel (CREDEC)
B.P. 01, 13 Avenue Bourguiba
Dakar - Liberté

**Fédération des Associations
Islamiques du Sénégal**
B.P. 71-41, Dakar

Fondation Léopold Sédar Senghor
Rue El-Hadji Seydou Nourou Tall
angle René Ndiaye, B.P. 2035
Dakar

Institut Culturel Africain
13, Avenue Bourguiba
B.P. No: 1, Dakar

**Université de Dakar, Centre de
Linguistique Appliquée de Dakar (CLAD)**
Dakar - Fann

Bureau de la Ligue Islamique Mondiale
s/c B.P. 7141, Dakar

Libraries and Arcives

Archives Nationales du Sénégal
Immeuble Administratif
Avenue Roume, Dakar

Archives Culturelles
Avenue André Peytavin
Immeuble de la Foncière
Dakar

**Association Internationale pour le
Développement de la Documentation
des Bibliothèques et des Archives en
Afrique, Bibliothèque**
B.P. 375, Dakar

**Bibliothèque de l'Institut
Fondamental d'Afrique
Noire (IFAN)**
Cheikh ANTA DIOP, B.P. 206
Dakar - Fann

**Bibliothèque Universitaire
de Dakar, Université de Dakar**
B.P. 2006, Dakar - Fann

**Université de Dakar, Ecole des Bibliothécaires,
Archivistes et Documentalistes, Bibliothèque**
B.P. 3252, Dakar - Fann

Museums

Musée d'Art Africain de Dakar
**Musée de l'Institut Fondamental
D'Afrique Noire**
B.P. 206, Dakar

Musée Historique
Goré, Dakar

Universities and Educational Institutions

**Institut Fondamental d'Afrique
Noire (IFAN) - Cheikh ANTA DIOP**
Département d'Islamologie
B.P. 206, Dakar - Fann

Institut Islamique de Dakar
Ministère de la Culture
Avenue El Hadji Malick Sy
B.P. 2639, Dakar

Université de Dakar
Ecole Normale Supérieure
Avenue du Président Bourguiba
B.P. 5036, Dakar

Université de Dakar
**Faculté des Lettres et
des Sciences Humaines**
B.P. 2006, Dakar - Fann

Université de Dakar
**Faculté des Lettres
et des Sciences Sociales**
B.P. 3252, Dakar

KING ABDULAZIZ RESEARCH CENTRE

RIYADH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Below is brief information on the King Abdulaziz Research Centre, an eminent research institution of the Muslim world. For more information about the Centre's activities, brochures can be obtained directly from the Centre's address.

King Abdulaziz Research Centre was established during the reign of the late King Faisal, in 1972, and dedicated to the memory of King Abdulaziz Al-Saud, founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Centre is an independent organisation of scholarly nature with specific fields of activities. It deals with research on the history, geography, and literary, intellectual and architectural heritage of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab world and the entire Islamic world. Special emphasis is put on the history of life of King Abdulaziz. The Centre also collects and disseminates information about the Islamic cultural heritage.

Main departments of the Centre are the Research and Publication Department, the Commemorative Hall of King Abdulaziz, the National Archives and Manuscripts Centre, the Library, the Translation Department, and the Photography Department.

Research and Publication Department: This is a key department of the Centre, to which all other activities are linked. It undertakes various studies on topics related to the Kingdom and other Arab and Islamic countries, within the fields of the Centre's activities. Publications of the Centre cover the following topics, among many others: reprinting of classical works related to history and culture in the Arabian peninsula; the history of the reign of King Abdulaziz, his military policies, his security policies; geographic studies on the Arabian peninsula; historical atlas; bibliographies, guidebooks on Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region; proceedings of various symposia and conferences; publication of a number of literary works as well as research works on literature; Haj, and services provided to pilgrims; the economic geography of Saudi Arabia.

Commemorative Hall of King Abdulaziz: This section is a museum where collections of objects belonging to the late King Abdulaziz are kept, together with objects representing the

popular culture of Saudi Arabia, souvenir photographs, and various visual materials collected by the Centre in the performance of its activities. The museum reflects a real image of the history, social life and cultural characteristics of society in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

National Archives and Manuscripts Centre: The Centre has formed extensive collections of documents in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, English, French, and Dutch, as well as sound recordings of speeches by numerous personalities of the world who met and worked together with King Abdulaziz. This unit also comprises vast archives of manuscript works, old newspapers, and university theses. It offers expert service on the cataloguing and classification of manuscripts and archival documents.

Library: The Library of the King Abdulaziz Research Centre has holdings in various languages of the world, specialised in the fields of activities of the Centre.

Translation Department: One of the Centre's tasks is to translate into Arabic various publications throughout the world that are related to the human and cultural heritage. With this activity, the Centre has a leading place among other institutions of the Kingdom. In the framework of this activity, this department translates into Arabic all publications concerning the history, geography, and the literary, social and architectural heritage of the Kingdom, and studies these references.

Photography Department: This department has sections of photography and cinematography, a microfilm unit and a unit for audio-visual recordings. Microfilms of valuable documents and rare manuscripts, as well as films and photographs of historical sites, scholarly meetings and cultural activities are produced in these sections.

King Abdulaziz Research Centre has published 38 books and sixty-eight issues of its well-

known journal titled "Al-Dara" until the end of 1992, covering a variety of subjects related to intellectual life and cultural heritage in Saudi Arabia, the Arab world and the entire Islamic world. The Centre participates in scholarly conferences in the Kingdom and abroad. The

Secretary General of King Abdulaziz Research Centre is Prof. Abdullah ben Hamad al-Haqil. The address is as follows: P.O.Box 2945, Riyadh 11461; phone: 4412318-4413944; fax: 4412316.

Destroyed heritage

The Oriental Institute, Gazi Husrev Beg Library, and the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina, all in Sarajevo, are significant examples of the Bosnian cultural heritage destroyed during the war. In the following articles, Dr. Enes Kujundzic, Director of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Sarajevo, gives information about the collections of historical documents that the Oriental Institute possessed before the war. Other articles on Gazi Husrev Beg Library and the National and University Library will be published in future issues.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE IN SARAJEVO

(Established in 1950 - Destroyed in May 1992)

by Dr. Enes Kujundzic

Dedicated to Fehim Spaho, who was killed at the Institute during the continuous bombings

The archive of the Oriental Institute was the only archive in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in all of former Yugoslavia which was concerned with the preservation of the historical documents dating from the Ottoman period. This archive were later enriched with the addition of microfilms and photostatic copies from various European and eastern sources and particularly from the archival collections of Istanbul.

Original documents

Manuscripta turcica: This collection held materials from the 16th-19th centuries. Before the establishment of the Oriental Institute, there were 5263 registered documents which later grew to over 7000. The documents included *firmans*, *berats*, *buyuridus* of Bosnian governors, court decisions, transcripts from the summary *defters*, all of great importance for the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to their documentary value, some of these documents, written mostly in the Diwani style, were also valuable from the artistic point of view.

The collection comprised documents in different fields of knowledge, including

administration, economy, transport, as well as international relations, particularly those touching on the relations of the Ottoman High Porte with the Republic of Dubrovnik. They gave all types of information on mines, civil engineering, refugees, taxes, and trade activities. Some of the documents were about relations between the Ottoman Empire and other countries, such as Austria (particularly on the eve of the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Serbia and Montenegro, and Russia.

Collection of court records: Registers of court proceedings contained in the collection were primary references on the system of local administration in various parts of the country. Among them were documents on the prices of products sold on local markets which were brought to the attention and care of the *kadi*. Many documents from the *sicil* books (official registries) related court proceedings in cases of murders, theft, encroachment on property, as well as matters concerning weddings and other personal matters.

There were *sicils* from the 17th-19th centuries in the collection of the Institute. The following were the *sicils* of

sicils of particular administrative units (*kadılık*) contained in the collection:

Travnik: 17 sicils from the period from 1785 to 1876; Ljubinje: 10 sicils from 1735 to 1855; Mostar: 9 sicils from 1631 to 1871; Blagaj: 8 sicils from 1756 to 1829; Fojnica: 4 sicils from 1784-1877; Zenica: 3 sicils from 1756-1864; Trebinje: 2 sicils from 1865-1878; Duvno: 2 sicils from 1863-1878; Jajce: 1 sicil from 1692-1694; Tesanj: 1 sicil from 1741-1746; Gracanica: 1 sicil from 1793-1800; Prozor: 1 sicil from 1842; Prijedor: 1 sicil from 1868-1876; Prusac: 1 sicil from 1869-1872; Skopje: 1 sicil from 1791-1793; Bijeljina: 1 sicil from 1870; Ljubiski: 1 sicil from 1788 (fragments of Sarajevo court sicil from 1775 and 1776); Visoko: fragments from the second half of 18th century.

The *sicils* were recorded in the inventory log book. Some of the material have an index-regesta: 2 sicils of Mostar (1669-70 and 1681-84), one sicil from Blagaj 1756-1762), two from Zenica (1828-1838 and 1861-1863), one from Fojnica (1784-1789) and one from Jajce (1692-1693).

Vilajet archives: Largest section of the archives of the Oriental Institute, it held 200 000 documents representing the archival material of the last thirty years of the Ottoman period. It consisted basically of documents which were sent by lower administrative units (*sandzaks* and *kadiluks*) to the central authority in Istanbul or vice versa. In addition, there were 450 protocol books which recorded the materials going out and coming in, with short summaries of their contents.

Vilajet archives contained documents on the economic and industrial activities of the last years of the Ottoman period, with information particularly on forestry and cattle breeding. The second part of the 19th century also witnessed the establishment of modern post and transport systems, including the first railway lines. All this was reflected in the documents. The sanitary and health situation was also mentioned in various reports, especially those which were related to endemic diseases and aimed to draw the attention of the authorities.

Collection of tapu (land ownership) documents: These original documents from the second half of the 19th century were classified according to the place and date of origin. They gave the name of the owner of a particular piece of land, its surface in *dunums*, and its characteristics.

Microfilms and photocopies: The majority of the microfilmed and photocopied documents originated from collections of archival materials on Bosnia and Hercegovina found in the archives of Turkey, the Austrian National Library, the French National Library, Poland (private collection of Prof. Reihmann, Warsaw), as well as the State archives in Dubrovnik, the archives of Macedonia in Skopje, Gazi Husrev Beg Library, and the oriental collection of the former Yugoslav Academy of Sciences.

Collection of oriental manuscripts: The Institute had a collection of more than 7 000 manuscript works on various subjects from law to medicine. Its purpose was to collect and store documents and provide facilities for the study and publication of historical and cultural literature in oriental languages (Arabic, Turkish and Persian), including both manuscripts and printed books. The initial fund of the Institute's library was established from the books transferred from the State museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Zemaljski muzej*). Its core was composed from three smaller collections:

- *Manuscripta Balcanica* with 2 062 volumes which the library of the museum inherited from the Balcanological Institute when it was closed in 1918.

- *Manuscripta Turcica* with 980 volumes obtained through purchases,

- *Manuscripta Djuvo* with 453 volumes purchased from the Djuvo family. Other volumes were added to the collection through donations and purchases. Manuscripts in these collections give evidence of the interest of Bosnian intellectuals in sciences and arts which came from the Islamic world, especially from mid-15th century to 1878.

Among the holdings, there were the following categories of valuable manuscripts:

Copies of the Quran: There were 79 copies of the Quran, the oldest of which was transcribed by an anonymous scribe in 1368. Of particular interest was an example transcribed by Gafar, son of Muhammed from Prusac in western Bosnia

Manuscripts on Quranic sciences: There were 256 manuscripts on Tafsir, Qiraat, and Tajwid, from the 12th, 14th, 15th and later centuries. Twenty one of these manuscripts was transcribed by Bosnian scribes, among them Rustem, son of Abdullah from the city of Maglaj in central Bosnia (16th century), Haji Husein, son of Hasan from Banja Luka, Alija,

son of Mehmed from Pljevlja (17th century), and Bekir, son of Hasan from Travnik (18th century). The oldest manuscript, in this group was transcribed by a lady, daughter of Muwaffaq Abu Nu'ayma Ahmad (dated 1175).

Hadith books: There were thirty nine manuscripts on the Hadith. The oldest ones dated from the 14th century; there were one from the 15th and two from the 16th centuries.

Theology: There were 1258 manuscripts on theology, some of which written by Bosnian authors and in their own handwriting.

The Oriental Institute was destroyed in May 1992.

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

Lectures

Dr. Abdur-Rahman Momin from Bombay University spoke on "The bazar as a cultural system"

Dr. Abdur-Rahman Momin, Professor of Cultural Anthropology and Head of the Department of Sociology, the University of Bombay, India, gave a lecture on the theme "The bazar as a cultural system, an anthropological perspective" at IRCICA, on 13 June. Referring to the place and role of the bazar in Muslim societies, the lecturer explained that there is a significant linkage between the growth of the bazar as an institution and the encouragement of trade and commercial activities in Islam. He said that the expansion of bazars was also closely linked to urbanisation. Dwelling upon the structural, functional, and dynamic aspects of the bazar, he said that the architectural style of the bazar has three major features: aesthetic elegance, elements of the Islamic cultural identity at the micro level, and, the multifunctional character of the complex. He underlined the role of the bazar as a milieu for social interaction between different sectors of the population. Over the centuries, the bazar has been a dynamic institution of the

Islamic civilisation. In the words of Dr. Momin, "its study holds out considerable promise and potential for a comprehensive understanding of the dynamic interplay between the macro and micro dimensions of Islamic civilisation."

Dr. Abdur-Rahman Momin is specialised in anthropological and sociological theory, philosophy of social sciences, Indian anthropology, and Islamic studies. His latest article on "Islamic anthropology in perspective" is to be published in the American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences.



Lecture by Dr. Doris Behrens Abouseif on "Ottoman urban policy in Cairo in the 16th and 17th centuries"

The lecture given on 30 March by Dr. Doris Behrens Abouseif from the University of Freiburg, Germany, dealt with the pious foundations (*waqf*) of the Ottoman governors (*wali*). Dr. Abouseif pointed out the great variety of foundations which were established by the governors, in terms of their religious, social, and political goals. Showing slides, she gave information on the architectural characteristics of the buildings erected by the governors of Cairo. The speaker also made a comparison between these foundations and those of the local aristocracy of Egypt.



Dr. Behrens-Abouseif won the Grant of the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture for her different books and studies, and the Creswell Award of the American University in Cairo for her publication on a 15th-century monument in Cairo. She taught Islamic art and architecture at the American University in Cairo, Harvard University, the University of Bamberg, the University of Munich, the University of Leuven and the University of Gent. Titles of some of her books are: *The Minarets of Cairo; Institutions, Waqfs and Architecture in Ottoman Cairo (16th and 17th centuries); Transition from Mamluk to Ottoman Rule*. She has several articles, especially on Mamluk and Ottoman architecture in Egypt.

"Turkish-Lebanese relations in history and monuments of Tarabulus dating from the Ottoman period": a lecture by Prof. Omar Tadmori

On 11 June, the Lebanese scholar Prof. Dr. Omar Abdussalam Tadmori gave a lecture at IRCICA on "Turkish-Lebanese relations in history and monuments of Tarabulus dating from the Ottoman period". Tracing back the beginning of Turkish-Lebanese relations to almost one thousand years ago and notably to the Crusades, the lecturer said that solidarity shown by these two communities for the liberation of the city of Tripoli until its conquest by Sultan Al-Mansour Qalawun. With the victory of Ottomans over Mamluks, Tripoli became an Ottoman province and later, the capital of one of the four provinces of Sham (Syria). During Ottoman times Tripoli was an important political, economic, commercial and military centre, which is reflected in its architecture. Its walls were restored and enlarged, and it was endowed with forty-four *hans* (commercial buildings), ten *hamams* (baths), 365 *medrese* (schools), two hundred fountains in market places, among others. During the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid II, the old mosque of Tripoli was restored and named "Al-Djami Al-Hamidi"; the tower with four big clocks built in 1902 is one of the important monuments of Tripoli today. As it is located at the city centre, it was damaged during the recent events which took place in Lebanon. The Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Beirut has seen to the restoration of this tower together with the *tekke* (dervish lodge) of followers of Mawlana Jalaluddin Al-Rumi.

Prof. Tadmori was appointed Head of the Archeology Department of the University of Lebanon (Tripoli) in 1978. He is the Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Historical Monuments in Tripoli, and a member of the Union of Arab Historians. He is the author of a voluminous book on the history of Islam and an encyclopedia of Muslim scientists in the history of Lebanon.

Lectures on the cultural and social history of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Manisa, 20-24 April

Dr. Adem Handzic, who is one of the Bosnian scholars in charge of IRCICA's research project on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina, participated at a conference organised by Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey, on 18-24 April 1994. Dr. Handzic presented two papers, titled "On the social and religious composition of the Bosnian population" and "The destruction of the Islamic architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina". IRCICA's collection of photographs on "Bosnia and Hercegovina before and during the war" was displayed at the university on the occasion of the conference. Dr. Handzic also gave lectures on the same topics in the Salihli and Demirci towns near Manisa.

Lecture on the "Restoration of wooden and paper plates"

Haldun Aslanca, a specialist of the restoration of old documents and archeological objects made of stone, wood, paper, glass and other materials, gave a lecture at IRCICA on 17 May. The lecturer explained the techniques of restoration with special emphasis on the

restoration of *Hilya* plates (descriptions of the qualities of Prophet Muhammed). Showing slides, the lecturer also gave several examples of wrong or insufficient practices applied in restoration and which can cause irreparable damages.

Art exhibitions

Hadil Tamim's exhibition of "Tile Motifs"

Palestinian artist Hadil Tamim displayed her exquisite motifs painted on tiles, from 22 through 30 April, at IRCICA's exhibition hall.

Born in 1971 in Damascus, Hadil Tamim graduated from the Department of Ceramic of the Girls' Technical School in Ankara in 1992. She has a special interest in the artistic works, designs and motifs of the Ottoman period. She opened her first exhibition at the State Gallery of Fine Arts in Ankara in 1993, with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of Turkey and the Embassy of the State of Palestine.

Her compositions and motifs carry elements from the Palestinian folklore as well as from Turkish arts.



Hadil Tamim at the inauguration of her exhibition

The Quranic verse "... and We made you into nations and tribes so that you may know each other; beyond doubt, the most honoured of you in the sight of GOD is the most righteous of you..." (49:13) adopted by IRCICA as its motto; reproduced on tiles by Hadil Tamim



Joint exhibition of calligraphies

More than eighty calligraphies and gilding works by a group of fourteen young artists from Istanbul were displayed at IRCICA for two weeks, from 6-18 May. The calligraphies were mostly in the classical style. The majority of the gilding works were inspired from styles and motifs of the 15th century and decorated with gold. Some of the works contained motifs reflecting the artist's own interpretation of styles of gilding belonging to different periods.

Photograph exhibition on Islamic architecture in Lebanon

An exhibition of photographs by Khaled Omar Tadmori took place from 10-25 June 1994 at IRCICA. The photographer, a student of architecture at Mimar Sinan University in Istanbul, is a member of the Society for the Protection of Historical Monuments in Tarabulus (Tripoli), Lebanon. He had displayed his photographs two times before: at the Festival to Commemorate the 700th Anniversary of the Liberation of Tripoli from the Crusaders (Tripoli, 1989), and at Mimar Sinan University in 1993. On the occasion of the exhibition, his father Prof. Omar A. Tadmori gave a lecture on the "Monuments of Tarabulus dating from the Ottoman period".



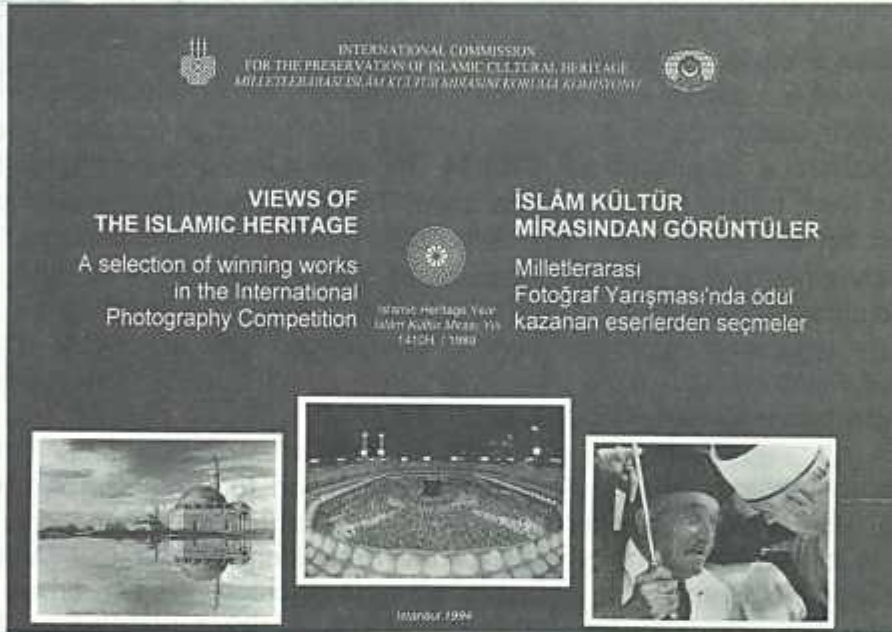


INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH)



VIEWS OF THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE Winners' works in the First International Photography Competition published

The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) has published a catalogue titled *Views of the Islamic Heritage, A Selection of Winning Works in the International Photography Competition* which was organised on the occasion of the Islamic Heritage Year 1410H./1989.



The catalogue has a preface by H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Chairman of ICPICH, published in three languages (Arabic, English, Turkish). In the preface, H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz points out that Islamic heritage with all its history, its architectural and artistic expressions, plays a significant role in the formation of Islamic civilisation to face contemporary challenges. Explaining that the International Photography Competition is one of the main activities carried out by the Commission for the recording of historical and architectural assets of the Islamic societies, the Chairman underlines that the competition aims to encourage the visual expression of creative interpretations by means of photography, and that this also provides a documentation of heritage assets.

In the Foreword, Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Secretary of ICPICH and Director General of IRCICA, highlights the importance that photography acquired as a means to assess and record the Islamic heritage, in addition to its value as an artistic technique. He also gives information on the competition, the Jury, the participants, and the variety of monuments, objects, and scenes of social life presented in the photographs.

Thirty-one works are reproduced in this catalogue, twenty-six of which are colour photographs. 229 artists from 36 countries had participated in the competition with 1500 photographs in total. There were 550 colour photographs, 250 black and white photographs and 700 transparencies. Artists from sixteen countries won awards.

The catalogue can be requested from the Secretariat of ICPICH at IRCICA, for US\$ 10,- postage included.

A new publication on calligraphy

Calligraphy Masterpieces from the Prophet's Garden: "Bedaiu'l-Hattiye mina'r-Rawdatin Nebewiyye", album of calligraphies by **Abdullah Rıza**, Istanbul, 1993, 25x35 cm., 149 calligraphy plates



This album printed on glazed paper and presented with hard cover contains selections of calligraphies by Abdullah Rıza, one of the masters of the recent decades. In the first section, there is a preface by H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), and introductory articles by lovers and specialists of this art: Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Ali Ulvi Kurucu, Ali Kemal Belviranlı, Uğur Derman, Hasan Çelebi, and Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim, written in English, Arabic and Turkish. The second section of 149 pages contains the plates, each with a calligraphic composition decorated with gilding and marbling.

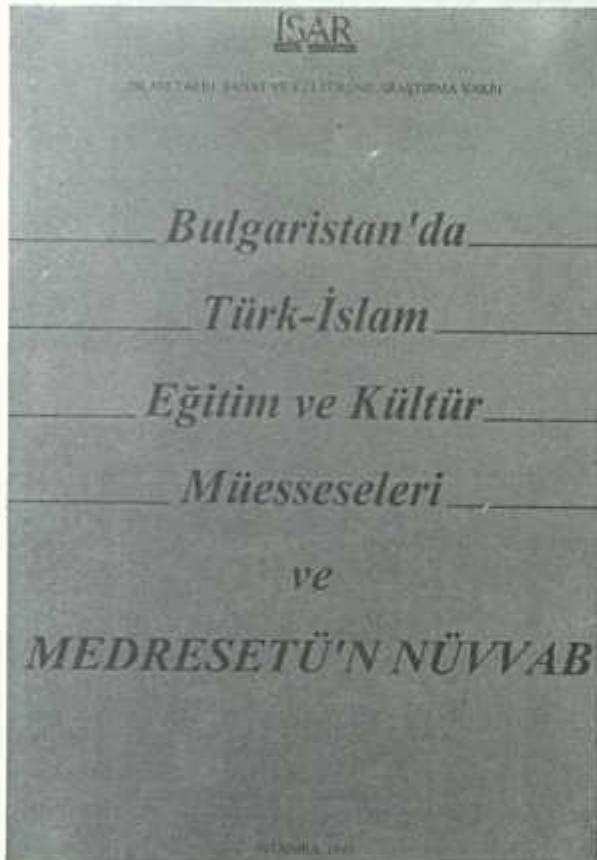


The calligraphies are in the Jaly Thuluth, Ta'lik and Nasih styles. Eight of them are designed as plates covering two pages. It must be mentioned that in the originals of the calligraphies, gold leaf embroidery technique has been used, a technique which belongs to Abdullah Rıza.

Calligrapher Abdullah Rıza lives in Medina. He has a diploma from the famous calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi (Aytaç).

This album, published with the technical assistance of IRCICA, can be requested from the Centre's address for US\$ 20,- postage included.

The Holy Ka'ba, a study of the collection of locks and keys kept at Topkapı Museum in Istanbul, by Tercan Yılmaz, translated by Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, edited by Ahmed Mohammed Issa, Introduction: Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Istanbul, 1993, 6+126 p., 98 photographs, in Arabic
Price: US\$ 40 including post



This book describes the collection of 55 locks and keys of the Holy Ka'ba preserved at Topkapı Museum in Istanbul. This collection is considered as unique for its religious as well as historical and artistic value. Caliphs and Sultans of the Abbasid, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods used to send new locks and keys of the Holy Ka'ba to Mecca at times of restoration or on other occasions; these locks and keys form a very significant portion of the Islamic heritage and reflect the utmost importance attributed by rulers of the Muslim world to holy places.

The book consists of two parts. The first part gives information on the history of the collection, the procedures followed to bring them back to the Ottoman palace in Istanbul, and the special 'ceremony of keys' organised on this occasion. These ceremonies are described thoroughly in the historical documents kept in the palace archive. This chapter also deals with the shape and the mechanism of these locks and keys, the materials used in manufacturing, the technical and artistic characteristics of the locks and keys manufactured in different periods of history, the manufacturer whenever he is known, as well as the motifs and inscriptions carved on the locks.

The second chapter describes each of the locks and keys in the collection, in chronological order according to the Abbasid, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods. The plates numbered 1 to 9 show photographs of the locks and keys of the Abbasid period, numbers 10 to 22, those of the Mamluk period, and numbers 23 to 55, those of the Ottoman period. These colour photographs have been taken in the museum's dimly-lit store-rooms whose limited space did not allow the installation of the appropriate photography equipment.

In order to make this descriptive catalogue available to a large readership, the Centre plans to publish an English edition in the near future.

Adem Handzic, **Population of Bosnia in the Ottoman Period, A Historical Overview**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina no. 1, Istanbul, 1994, 2+39+3 p., in English
Price: US\$ 5 plus post

Since the time of the independent Bosnian State in the middle ages, through the entire Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian periods, the Slavic inhabitants of Bosnia who spoke the Bosnian language called themselves and were called by one name - Bosnians. Historically, the Bosnian population is made up of the followers of the Bosnian Church (Bogumils), the Christian-Orthodox Church, Catholicism, and Islam. Bogumils having mostly converted to Islam, the people of Bosnia have traditionally been largely Muslims, and then also Christian-Orthodox and Catholics. Furthermore, a large number of Sephardic Jews settled in Bosnia in the early 16th century. These communities blended together harmoniously, and the spirit of Bosnian national identity was kept alive for centuries. This study pinpoints major facts in the demographic history of Bosnia which helped to create this spirit.

The author, the well-known Bosnian scholar Dr. Adem Handzic, is one of the tens of thousands of Bosnians who were forced to leave their homeland. His heart bleeding, he saw the total destruction of the world-famous Institute of Oriental Studies of Sarajevo where he worked for four decades. Having joined IRCICA in 1992, he put his knowledge and experience into studies on the demographic and urban history of Bosnia. This study is the first one he undertook after having left Sarajevo.

Adem Handzic, **Studije o Bosni, Historijski Prilozi iz Osmansko-Turskog Perioda** (Studies on Bosnia, Historical Contributions of the Ottoman Turkish Period), Foreword by Mustafa Imamovic, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina no. 3, Istanbul, 1994, xvi+304+6 p., in Bosnian and English

Limited edition, price: US\$ 70 including post

A collection of eighteen articles by Dr. Adem Handzic written at different times but devoted to different aspects of a common theme: socio-economic developments within Bosnia in the early Ottoman period.

The main topics treated are migration processes and their influence on the demographic structure of the Bosnian population, the spread of Islam, the establishment and development of urban settlements with particular reference to the role of *vakufs* in these processes. The reader is also informed about the early Ottoman administrative organization in the Balkans.

The Bosnian text of each article is accompanied with a summary in English.

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA, by Amir Pasic, translated by Midhat Ridjanovic, preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina no.2, Istanbul 1994, in English
Price: Hard cover US\$ 70.-, paperback US\$ 60.- postage included

The colourful cultural life which has been nurtured in Bosnia and Hercegovina for centuries embellished this land with marvelous structures. Each of its different communities which blended together contributed to the creation of a harmoniously diversified architecture. Mosques, churches, and synagogues, houses, schools, and markets of Bosnia and Hercegovina symbolize the spirit of multicultural unity which has been the essence of the Bosnian identity.

The aggression perpetrated against the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina in the 1992-94 war gave the most shameful examples of crime, cruelty, and barbarism ever recorded in history. It also struck a heavy blow to the Bosnian historical heritage. Cities, houses, monuments, and most of the architectural and cultural heritage of the country were turned to rubble.

This book is probably the first comprehensive review of the arts and architecture of Bosnia and Hercegovina published in the English language. It resulted from a research project on the history and culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina which was undertaken by IRCICA soon after the beginning of the war and carried out under the coordination of Dr. Amir Pasic, architect, and staff member of IRCICA. The book deals extensively with the history of architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina. It examines the state of the architectural heritage before and during the war and lists the hundreds of monuments which have been destroyed. It also draws the guidelines of a reconstruction to be carried out in peaceful Bosnia and Hercegovina in a hopefully not too distant future.

